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ABSTRACT

During the summer of 1981, 15 state-supported institutional libraries in Nebraska completed self-evaluation forms on their library operations, constituents, and collections. Institutions included were adult correctional facilities, youth facilities, mental health/mental retardation facilities, and veterans' homes. It was found that institutions serving total annual populations of 150 or more residents generally had created staff positions for librarians; institutional librarians were responsible for library services to both staff and residents; generally only one librarian was employed, with no salaried support staff; library collections were inadequate in both quantity and quality; and libraries were located in areas not designed for library service and in spaces too small to allow for the development of adequate collections, services, and programs to meet national standards. This report describes the survey methodology and findings and the impact of Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds on the development of library services to residents of institutions. Comparisons are made to a 1967 study in order to measure institutional library development during the past 15 years. A sample self-evaluation form and profiles of the 15 institutional libraries, with comparisons to national standards for collection quality and size, are also provided. (ESR)

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INSTITUTION LIBRARIES IN NEBRASKA

a survey report

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September, 1982

Nebraska Library Commission Lincoln, Nebraska

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CONTENTS

	page
INTRODUCTION	1
PROCEDURE	5
OVERALL FINDINGS	7
RESIDENTS' LIBRARIES	9
OTHER LIBRARY SERVICES	22
LIBRARY NEEDS--FROM THE INSIDE	25
NATIONAL PATTERNS OF LIBRARY SERVICE	28
CONCLUSIONS	34
APPENDICES	

INTRODUCTION

Nearly 7,200 people in Nebraska resided for all or part of fiscal year 1981 in a state-supported institution. These state institutions include adult correctional facilities: youth facilities; mental health/mental retardation facilities; state veterans' homes; and residential schools for visually-impaired and hearing-impaired children. On an average day during that year, 3,687 people resided or were incarcerated in these 18 state institutions.

One consequence of incarceration or residence in a state institution is the individual's lack of access to library services in the community outside. During the early part of the century, library service for patients and inmates developed as recreational reading programs for people shut off from the community outside. Today, institution libraries endeavor to create viable programs that support the purpose, programs and goals of the institution itself. Institution librarians may serve on multi-disciplinary treatment teams, and may develop collections and programs that help prepare residents for successful reentry into the community outside.

Indeed, library services in today's institutions are actually--or potentially--multi-faceted operations, developed in response to the needs of both residents and staff. For residents, general library services answer needs for recreation and self-directed learning, as do public libraries on the outside. Institution libraries often offer school library services, in direct support of the institution's educational and vocational programs. Information services offered by the institution library include, in adult correctional institutions, legal

reference service and collections. Professional library services in support of the institutional staff include materials and services necessary for staff to maintain or improve job skills.

Historical Background

Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, revised by the American Library Association in 1969, states that "a clear and continuing official relationship should exist between state library agencies and libraries within the institutions which the state maintains for its health, welfare and correctional programs."[1] The Standards discuss library services for both residents and staff of state institutions.

The Nebraska Library Commission's involvement with library services to state institutions dates back to its early years as a state library agency. During the years 1911 - 1931, the Commission provided an institutional library consultant, purchased and processed books for the institution libraries which it helped to establish, and trained personnel to work in these libraries. The service was discontinued in the drought and depression years.

In the next thirty years, libraries in some of the institutions disappeared, and various attempts were made to establish libraries.[2]

The Nebraska Library Commission once again became actively involved with library services to state institutions in 1966, with the passage of the Library Services and Construction Act. Public Law 89-511,

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[1]page 20.

[2]A Study of Existing Library Services in Nebraska State Institutions, Nebraska Public Library Commission, 1967, p. ii.

Title IV-A, (Specialized State Library Services) authorized the appropriation of at least $40,000 to states with approved plans for establishing and improving state institutional library services. State institutional library services were defined as the provision of library materials and services to inmates, patients or residents of institutions operated or substantially supported by the state.

On December 30, 1970, Public Law 91-600 amended the 1966 Library Services and Construction Act. As a result of this amendment, Specialized State Library Services were no longer funded through a separate title, but included in Title I (extension and improvement of public library services) of the Act. Henry Drennan, Senior Program Officer for Research, Office of Libraries and Learning Resources at the U.S. Office of Education has commented that the inclusion of institution libraries in the more general category of Title I was not in the best interest of institution library development. In his article "Institutional Libraries: Federal Perspectives" in the winter, 1978 edition of Library Trends, he writes:

> "The 'folding-in' of institutional services (and services to the handicapped) into LSCA Title I in the early 1970s may have deprived these programs of extensive review and oversight in the process of public policy formation. The needs of the vulnerable constituency of the impaired, however, are too critical to remain untated, particularly when library advocacy and legislative responsiveness has been so effective on Capitol Hill."[1]

It is commonly believed that federal, LSCA funds have been the single most important factor in the development of library services to residents of institutions. As a result of LSCA funds, grants to institution libraries in Nebraska have been available on a regular basis, and the Nebraska Library Commission employed a full-time institutional library consultant from 1968 to 1978.

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[1]page 343.

Purpose of this Report

In the early 1980s, the continuance of federal funding through LSCA became uncertain. Institution libraries in Nebraska, as in many other states, had become dependent upon these funds for the acquisition of library materials and equipment. With federal LSCA funds in jeopardy, the future of institution libraries was also put in jeopardy.

Moreover, Nebraska was developing plans and legislation to establish and implement multi-county, multi-type library cooperative systems. Before long-range planning could occur, data on the current conditions and needs of institution libraries needed to be collected, analyzed and disseminated.

This report is based upon data supplied by the institutions themselves (see Institution Library Self Evaluation Form, Appendix A). Neither staff nor time were available to conduct on-site visits and evaluations. This report does attempt, however, to put Nebraska's institution libraries into perspective. Reference is made throughout this report to A Study of Existing Library Services in Nebraska State Institutions, published by the Nebraska Public Library Commission in 1967, as a yardstick to measure institution library development during the past 15 years. Where appropriate, applicable national standards of library service are cited. In a concluding chapter, the results of a current national survey of institution library service are discussed.

PROCEDURE

During the summer of 1981, an Institution Library Self-Evaluation Form (see Appendix A) was developed by the Supervisor of the Special Library Services Department, and mailed to all institution libraries participating in the LSCA grants program. The form requested information for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1981. By late fall, all institutions had completed and returned the form. Phone calls were made to individual libraries to discuss, clarify and expand upon information given.

Fifteen of the 18 institutions were selected for inclusion in this survey report. Of the three institutions not included, one had applied for LSCA funds for the first time in the summer of 1981, and library services had not yet been established. The remaining two institutions were the special schools for visually impaired and hearing impaired children. In the writer's opinion, these special schools are "institutions" only inasmuch as the federal Rules and Regulations governing LSCA funds define them as institutions.

In January, 1982, a part-time Staff Assistant, Linda Schuett, began work in the Special Library Services Department. Using the self-evaluation forms, she compiled a profile of each institution library according to categories determined by the Special Library Services supervisor (see Appendix C). During the preparation of each library profile, phone calls were made to verify information. The completed profile was mailed to each library, checked for accuracy by the librarian, and returned to the Department. Ms. Schuett also compiled Appendix E, LSCA Funding 1976-1981, using statistical reports at the Nebraska Library Commission, and drafted a summary of the overall findings of this survey.

The administering agencies of the 15 institutions surveyed in this report are listed in Appendix B. In the narrative of this report, four categories of institution libraries are mentioned. These categories, and the institutions they include are listed below.

Adult correctional facilities

Diagnostic and Evaluation Center
Lincoln Correctional Center
Nebraska Center for Women
Nebraska State Penitentiary

Youth facilities

Nebraska Center for Children and Youth
Youth Development Center - Geneva
Youth Development Center - Kearney

Mental health/Mental retardation facilities

Beatrice State Developmental Center
Hastings Regional Center
Lincoln Regional Center
Nebraska Psychiatric Institute
Norfolk Regional Center

State veterans' homes

Nebraska Veterans' Home, Grand Island
Nebraska Veterans' Home Annex, Norfolk
Western Nebraska Veterans' Home

OVERALL FINDINGS

Although Nebraska's state institutions vary widely--ranging from centers for delinquent youth to adult prisons to mental health facilities and facilities offering geriatric services--state institution libraries as a group exhibit common characteristics. Some of these characteristics are:

* * * *Institutions serving total annual populations of 150 or more residents generally have created staff positions for librarians. Institutions serving total annual populations of less than 150 residents have not.*

Salaries for librarians are completely funded through the institution's budget. At smaller facilities, where no librarian position has been created, a staff member generally with primary educational or recreational responsibilities also has responsibility for library service to residents.

* * * *At institutions that have created staff positions for librarians, the institutional librarian is responsible for other types of library service, particularly library service to staff, in addition to library service to residents.*

Librarians at all mental health/mental retardation facilities split their time between residents' and staff library services. At these facilities, service to staff may take precedence over service to residents. In adult correctional facilities, the institutional librarian generally has responsibility for a separate law library.

** * * No matter what the size of the institution, generally only one librarian is employed--and the librarian usually has no salaried support staff.*

Only three of the institutions employ a second staff member. In most institutions, the librarian is assisted by patients or residents who work as library aides.

** * * The institutions themselves fund acquisitions for staff library and law library collections, generally without using outside grants.*

** * * Funding for materials and equipment for residents'/patients' library collections is low.*

The 15 institutions in this survey report a total expenditure in FY 1981 of $26,493.28 for library materials for residents' libraries. Of this amount, a total of $14,000 was granted in LSCA funds to 13 of the 15 institutions.

** * * Library collections are inadequate in both quantity and quality to serve the needs of the resident population.*

One-third of the 15 libraries report that used books, or donations, comprise 50% or more of their collections for residents. Generally, there is a high percentage of outdated or superceded materials in residents' library collections. One-third of the libraries estimate that current materials make up 8% or less of their total collection for residents.

** * * Nebraska's state institution libraries are located in areas not designed for library service, in space too small to allow for the development of adequate collections, services and programs to meet national standards of service.*

RESIDENTS' LIBRARIES

Personnel

In 1967, before LSCA funds were available to state institutions, library service to residents was generally carried out by untrained residents; or assigned to staff members such as principals, teachers, or recreation/rehabilitation staff who lacked formal library training. Only two institutions in our present survey employed a full-time, trained librarian, whose responsibilities included service to residents, fifteen years ago.

Today, ten institutions in this survey have created positions for full-time library staff; and two professional librarians, holding the Master of Library Science degree, are employed as institutional librarians. In most of these ten institutions--including the two largest institutions--only one staff member is employed to provide library service. Three facilities, however, employ a second staff member.

Residents, inmates or patients generally work as library aides, often supplying the only support services available to the librarian. Because turnover rates are generally high, the librarian usually expends considerable time in training and supervising library aides.

Most institutional librarians are classified as Librarian I, or its equivalent. As a group, institutional library staff in Nebraska are generally college educated, or college graduates, and have completed some formal library science courses and/or continuing library education workshops. Four institutional librarians have been employed at the institution for more than 13 years.

Institutions that have not created personnel positions for librarians--assigning library responsibilities to other staff members--generally serve small resident populations. All but one serve average daily populations of less than 100 people (two serve populations of less than 50).

Correctional institutions

Fifteen years ago, all four libraries in adult correctional facilities then existing were staffed by untrained inmates. Since that time:

* * * Two library positions have been created at both the Nebraska State Penitentiary and the Lincoln Correctional Center. (The second position at the Penitentiary, however, was eliminated in 1981.)

* * * A new facility, the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center in Lincoln, opened in 1979 and hired a professional librarian to direct library services. The librarian also serves as Coordinator of Library Services for the adult facilities.

The Youth Development Center in Kearney has added one staff position for the library since the 1967 study. Geneva, site of the other Youth Development Center, employs the same teacher/librarian and has not added staff. As in 1967, the Nebraska Center for Women is staffed by inmates, under the supervision of the Education/Vocational Coordinator.

Mental health/mental retardation facilities

Library services at the five mental health/mental retardation facilities had been established at the time of the 1967 study, but service to staff took precedence over service to residents. Usually the staff library and the patients' library were administratively separate. Even when a trained librarian was employed, the librarian did not always provide service to patients.

The nature of these facilities has undergone a profound change since the 1967 survey. At that time, the three regional centers and the Beatrice State Developmental Center served large populations of long-term patients. (The 1967 survey states that 80 - 90% of the 1,200 patients at the Lincoln State Hospital were chronically ill and stayed an average of 15 years in the institution. Today, the Lincoln Regional Center serves an average daily population of about 250 people who stay about three months, on the average.)

Standards for Library Service in Health Care Institutions (American Library Association, 1970) states in its first sentence: "All library programs in the health care institution should be completely combined under the control of one centralized administrative office, that of the chief librarian." Library service today at Nebraska's mental health/mental retardation facilities is no longer fragmented as it once was. At all five facilities, we see:

* * * The employment of a full-time librarian, classified as a Librarian I, or its equivalent.
* * * Responsibility of the librarian for service to both patients and staff. (Service to staff, however, often takes up the majority of the librarian's time.)
* * * The lack of any salaried support staff to assist the librarian.

State veterans' homes

Of the three state veterans' homes in this survey, only the Nebraska Veterans' Home in Grand Island employs full-time library staff. The Grand Island facility also provides service to staff, through a small medical library. No other facility provides staff library service. As in other health care facilities, library service to patients appears to

follow the development of library service to staff. In health care facilities, the responsibility of providing library service to patients is usually delegated to staff in the recreation or activity department until there is a perceived need for staff library service--and with it, the need for a full-time librarian.

Collections

The Study of Existing Library Services in Nebraska State Institutions found that in 1967, staff libraries were generally superior to patient and inmate libraries. Collections in residents' libraries consisted primarily of "gifts". The report noted, "The books received as gifts are usually not those best suited for institutional use for they do not meet the specific needs of the users. The libraries do not have balanced collections and, without exception, are in need of weeding of inappropriate, mutiliated, worn and obsolete books."[1] Recent non-fiction and current reference books were generally not found; and although audio-visual equipment was generously provided, audio-visual materials were not.

To serve the needs of the resident clientele, collections in residents' libraries need specialized materials. Large numbers of residents or patients in the population may have single or multiple disabilities--physical, emotional, developmental or educational--that make access to conventional printed reading materials difficult. These disabilities necessitate a specialized collection including such materials as easy reading materials, large print books, audio-visual materials and other special materials such as toys, realia, games and prints.

The LSCA narrative report for FY 1980, entitled "Library Services to the Institutionalized," prepared by the U.S. Department of Education, noted

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[1] p. vi.

several "problems" that keep institution libraries from being on a par with public libraries. Concerning collections, the federal report makes the following points:

1. Frequent replacement of materials is a fact of life in institutional library service.
2. Many of the specialized materials needed are more expensive than the average public library materials.
3. Collections are substandard. Numbers of volumes in the collection are misleading because collections have in the past been made up of donated materials.

Looking at institution libraries in Nebraska today, we see the following picture emerging:

* * * *Used books, or donations, still comprise a large percentage of resident library collections.*

* * * *Materials in the residents' library collection are generally not current.*

* * * *None of the adult facilities meet national standards of collection adequacy for quality or quantity.*

Adult correctional institutions

According to estimates of the librarians themselves, donations comprise at least half the collection at all four facilities. Three of the four facilities, however, estimate that at least half their collection is current. With trained librarians, it can be deduced that the quality of donations sought, kept and added to the collection has improved over the past 15 years.

The popularity of paperbacks with inmate populations has long been accepted. The librarians estimate that between 43% - 65% of their collections consist of paperback books.

(For collection statistics of individual libraries, and national standards of collection size, refer to individual profiles of libraries in Appendix C.)

Youth facilities

Although donations comprise a very small percentage of the collection at the three youth facilities (2% or less) the collections are outdated, using estimates given by the librarians themselves. Juvenile correctional institutions estimate that 8% or less of their collection is current. Paperbacks, always popular with young adults, make up at least one-third of the collection at these facilities, which function essentially as school libraries.

Adult health care facilities

Small book collections characterize most of the adult health care libraries (mental health/mental retardation facilities and state veterans' homes). Five of the eight facilities report having collections of 3,000 volumes or less. Both currency of the collection and the amount of donated materials in the collection vary from facility to facility. The two facilities in this group reporting the largest collections (7,500 volumes or more) also report that about half their collection consists of donated, hardcover books--materials least likely to be used by residents who read with difficulty, or not at all.

Magazines and newspapers are provided more generously in the four mental health facility libraries for residents, ranging from 19 to 62 subscriptions. Paperbacks, generally very popular with residents of institutions, including those with low reading levels, make up at least half the collection in three of the libraries. Large print books are

included in all the mental health facility libraries and libraries in state veterans' homes, in varying amounts. All the facilities have collections of audio-visual materials, more likely to consist of cassette and disc recordings than filmstrip or slide/tape programs. All have other materials, such as puzzles, games and slides--again, provided in varying amounts.

Services and Programs

Fifteen years ago, the 1967 study noted that "with very few exceptions, circulation (of library materials) is the only service offered."[1] The absence of professionally-trained library personnel was offered as the main reason that services and programs had not developed.

Today, most institution libraries expand their collections through using inter-library loan services or bookmobile services for residents or patients. Most institutions also offer some kind of library programming using print or non-print media.

Eleven of the 15 institution libraries report use of inter-library loan, though in most health care institutions, inter-library loan for residents is used seldom. Adult correctional institutions are the heaviest users of inter-library loan, with the Nebraska State Penitentiary leading the others in FY 1981. The Penitentiary estimated that 160 volumes a month were borrowed through inter-library loan during that year. The Nebraska Veterans' Home in Grand Island estimated that 120 volumes per month were borrowed for residents in 1981, in addition to bookmobile services; and the Beatrice State Developmental Center reported an average of 15 transactions per month.

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[1] A Study of Existing Library Services in Nebraska State Institutions, p. vi.

Institutions that do not employ a full-time librarian report little or no use of inter-library loan for residents. Neither do the three youth institutions use inter-library loan for their students. Students at the Youth Diagnostic Center in Kearney, however, receive two public library bookmobile visits per month.

Programming through use of films and audio-visual materials is the most common type of library programming in state institution libraries. Eleven institutions borrowed films or audio-visual programs through the Nebraska Library Commission's Film Service during the period from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982. Use was heaviest among health care institutions: all mental health/mental retardation facilities used the Film Service. Two mental health/mental retardation facilities and two veterans' homes borrowed more than 100 films or audio-visual programs during the year.

Two institution libraries sponsor active bibliotherapy programs. At the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center, the librarian is a member of the facility's inter-disciplinary treatment team, and works with groups of offenders who join the "Reading Club" as part of their treatment program. Books and short stories selected for discussion include fictional works that explore values, conflicts and situations relevant to the mental health needs of the group. Bibliotherapy programs for children are sponsored by the library at the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute. The librarian selects and purchases materials for the bibliotherapy program, which meets three times a week under the leadership of the psychiatric staff.

Other types of library programming developed by state institution libraries in Nebraska include other types of reading and discussion clubs; slide showings; speakers; music or listening programs; creative writing and poetry groups and "remotivational" programs for mentally ill or geriatric patients.

Library Facilities

National standards of library service reflect the vision of what institution libraries can be: the information center of the institution (for both residents and staff); an oasis for relaxation, self-education and recreation in an institution that is often noisy, where individual privacy is rare. To permit a range of library activities and services to develop, adequate space is needed. Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions states that the institution library should be large enough to house a collection of no less than 12,000 book titles (in addition to magazines, newspapers and audio-visual materials); to contain reading space large enough to seat a minimum of 15% of the population; sufficient space to allow for group programs, viewing and listening; adequate space for carrels, library equipment and furniture; working space and offices for staff; and storage space for materials and equipment.

Nebraska's state institution libraries are generally housed in space that was not designed for library service; in space too small to allow for the development of adequate collections, services and programs that meet national standards.

Only one of the 15 institution libraries in this survey is housed in space of more than 2,000 square feet: the Youth Development Center in Kearney, where the library must accommodate class groups. Four more institution libraries are located in areas of more than 1,000 square feet: the Youth Development Center in Geneva (where the library also serves as the school study hall); the Lincoln Correctional Center (where the library also houses a law library); the Hastings Regional Center; and the Nebraska Veterans' Home in Grand Island.

Of particular concern are the libraries in seven institutions that are housed in areas of less than 500 square feet (equalling a room that measures

25' x 20'). These libraries clearly lack space to house adequate collections; have minimal seating space for library users; and cannot develop programming for groups of residents in the library.

Access

Adequate access to library services in an institutional setting can be defined as:

1. Access to a library in the institution (the actual physical facility discussed in the preceding section)
2. Access to library services not carried out within the walls of the institution library (that is, outreach service to residents or patients who cannot come to the library)
3. Access to trained staff members who carry out library services.

Since the first section under "Residents' Libraries" discusses staffing in institution libraries, we will consider in this section the first two kinds of access, given above.

All national library standards for service to residents of institutions state that service to residents should be available evenings and weekends as well as on regular weekdays. (Standards for Libraries at Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, for example, state the library should be open a minimum of 70 hours per week.) Another common statement in the standards is that the library should be centrally located, or located in an area of the institution that permits easy access by residents. All national standards include statements about provision of outreach service.

In Nebraska, most institution libraries with full-time library staff are open 40 hours a week. In most cases, evening and weekend library hours depend upon the availability of volunteers or patient/inmate library assistants. Most larger institutions offer some kind of outreach service to people who are not ambulatory, or to people confined to segregated units, or both.

Correctional Institutions

Nebraska's correctional institutions report that general library service is available to residents as follows:

Facility	Library hours open per week (with library staff present)
Diagnostic and Evaluation Center	40 hours
Lincoln Correctional Center	21.5 hours
Nebraska Center for Women	12 - 18 hours (offender staff)
Nebraska State Penitentiary (T-Dorm)	56 hours (offender staff)
Youth Development Center (Geneva)	15 hours
Youth Development Center (Kearney)	40 hours

Geneva's library is open during the school day, but the room in which it is located is the school's study hall. The 1967 study commented that Geneva's use of the library as a study hall seriously affected its accessibility. The comment is as valid today as it was fifteen years ago.

Even though Lincoln Correctional Center's two library employees work staggered hours, the facility is open as a library only 21.5 hours a week. Located adjacent to classrooms and offices of the Southeast Community College program, the library is also used during the day for career development classes and GED testing.

Lack of access to library services is a recent problem at the Nebraska State Penitentiary. At the old penitentiary, two separate libraries existed: one "inside the walls," in "Max," that served the majority of the population; and a second located in the Trusties' Dormitory, serving a separate population. In December, 1981, the Nebraska State Penitentiary moved to a new facility, but the T-Dorm remained. Since that time, there has been no central library to serve the majority of the population now housed in the new facility.

The penitentiary librarian has attempted to carry on library services from a shed at the periphery of the grounds, which is used not as a library,

but as a book processing and distribution unit. Many books remain in storage, and the reference collection of the former library for "Max" has been moved to the offender law library, housed in a classroom in the new Administration building. The Penitentiary librarian does not work in the law library.

Sixteen "activity centers" in the living units of the new facility now have collections of approximately 600 paperbacks each for leisure reading. Although offenders in these units do have access to reading materials, they do not have access to library services which can only be accomplished through a central library. Services such as inter-library loan have been curtailed. There is a crucial need for a central library to be established in a location accessible to inmates; without it, standards of library service cannot be met.

Health Care Institutions

Libraries for patients or residents of health care institutions or state veterans' homes are open a maximum of 40 hours per week. Service to patients, however, is usually provided about 20 hours a week. In six of the eight institutions, the librarian also provides library service to staff, and the staff library and patients' library are frequently located at some distance from each other. (At the Hastings Regional Center, the two libraries are located in different buildings.) At the two facilities without full-time library staff, service to patients is generally provided about 10 hours a week.

Libraries in health care institutions generally provide outreach services to patients through book cart service, library deposit collections, or provision of reading materials in living units.

Funding

As previously mentioned, salaries of library employees in state institutions are entirely paid through funds from the institution's budget. A total of 13 full-time library employees work in 10 of the 15 institutions participating in this survey. At the other five institutions, staff with other job responsibilities are also assigned responsibility for the library.

The 15 institutions surveyed reported a total expenditure for library materials in FY 1981 of $26,493.28 (expenditures for staff library materials and law library materials are not included in this figure). That year, 13 of the 15 institutions surveyed received a total of $14,000 in LSCA grants, to assist them in purchasing materials and equipment for their collections. Three of the 15 institutions used only LSCA funds that year for purchasing library materials.

One correctional facility that year expended a total of $2,382, from institutional funds, for library materials for residents. However, this level of funding can be explained by the fact that a library was being established at the facility. The librarian does not expect funding to be maintained at that level.

Of the remaining 11 residents' libraries that received funding in FY 1981 through their institution's budget, amounts ranged from $100 to $1,783. The average expenditure for collection development from institutional funds was $949.

OTHER LIBRARY SERVICES

Law Libraries

Following court mandates, all four adult correctional facilities in Nebraska have established law libraries for offenders. National library standards for adult correctional institutions state that "the legal collection and reference services should be coordinated with the total institution library service and supervised by a person trained in the use of legal materials."[1]

In Nebraska, institution librarians usually have some, but not total responsibility for providing and maintaining legal reference service. In some cases, the institution's law library is a considerable distance away from the general library or the librarian's office.

In the new State Penitentiary, the law library is housed in a classroom in the Administration Building--far from the working area of the Penitentiary librarian. Another staff member supervises the law library. The Penitentiary librarian supervises an offender who types court documents, but is not responsible for ordering legal materials for the collection or for supervising and training offender aides who work in the law library.

At the Lincoln Correctional Center, the legal collection is housed in the same room as the general library, in an area originally planned as a listening center. The institution librarian orders legal materials for the collection, but delegates responsibility for day-to-day operations to an offender aide.

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[1]Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, 1981, p. 12.

Similarly, the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center librarian orders legal materials and has administrative responsibility for collection development of the law library. The general library and the law library, however, are located in separate areas, and a security officer supervises the law library as a full-time work assignment.

The Nebraska Center for Women at York does not employ a librarian. The legal collection is housed in a room next to the general library and both are under the supervision of the Education/Vocational Coordinator. A county attorney comes to the facility as needed to work with offenders who are preparing legal briefs.

Expenditures for legal materials are made from the institution's budget. In FY 1981, the Nebraska Center for Women expended $15,000 towards establishing a collection. The Lincoln Correctional Center reported an expenditure of $3,266.99 and the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center, $1,290.45, for updating their legal collections. Expenditures at the Nebraska State Penitentiary for that year were not known by the librarian.

Staff Libraries

Another area of library service in state institutions that is developed, maintained and funded by the institutions themselves is library service to the staff. Because the Nebraska Library Commission administers special grant funds (LSCA, Title I) to develop general, public library-like services to residents, and does not administer grant funds for staff library services, this report is primarily concerned with services to residents. In the institutions, however, service to residents and service to staff cannot be so neatly separated, since usually one person is employed to carry out services to both clienteles. For that reason, staff libraries are mentioned throughout the previous chapter on Residents' Libraries.

As mentioned in the preceding chapter, all mental health/mental retardation facilities employ a librarian who is responsible for service to both residents and staff. These facilities, with small medical libraries, generally have the most active staff libraries. Librarians order and catalog materials for the collection; and provide reference and inter-library loan services to staff members.

Correctional institutions have lagged behind health care institutions in developing staff library services--probably reflecting the more recent development of corrections as a profession. Staff at Nebraska's adult institutions have access to a newly-organized library collection at the Department of Correctional Services Staff Training Academy in Lincoln. The Academy employs no librarian, but the Coordinator of Library Services acts as consultant to the Academy.

At three of the four adult facilities, staff library services do not fall under the librarian's responsibility, but under an employee designated as staff training officer or administrative assistant. At the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center, however, the professional librarian is actively involved in selecting staff materials: and provides literature searches from national data bases and inter-library loan services to staff.

Librarians at the adult institutions are currently working together to establish a union catalog of all staff training materials in the institutions and in the department's central office, along with policies and procedures for sharing materials among staff.

A summary of staff library collections are included in the profiles of institution libraries (Appendix C).

LIBRARY NEEDS--FROM THE INSIDE

The last page of the self-evaluation questionnaire (Appendix A) gave institution librarians the opportunity to express their library needs. All but one institution library completed this section.

In general, the institution libraries that expressed a detailed explanation of needs were those institutions employing a trained, full-time librarian and offering, on a regular basis, library services beyond the circulation of materials. These librarians were committed to expanding and improving service to residents, but their immediate concern was to maintain current levels of service and add current materials to the collection amidst times of state funding reductions.

Every institution library that responded expressed the need for collection development funding. Personnel was frequently mentioned as well--to employ a librarian, at institutions where library responsibility was delegated to an untrained staff member; to add library support staff; or to maintain library personnel positions in times of cutbacks.

Adult Correctional Institutions

The Diagnostic and Evaluation Center library cited needs for expanding service hours; adding a library staff position; and collection development. Adding materials for special needs offenders--such as high interest/low reading level adult books, large print books and materials to support bibliotherapy programs--were specified. The librarian considered funding to be adequate during the first two years of the library's operation, but anticipated major cuts in FY 1983.

The Lincoln Correctional Center reported needs for collection development in both fiction (now maintained primarily through donations) and non-fiction areas (recreational materials, and materials to supplement educational courses). Also cited as needs were the development of a collection of special materials (adult high/low materials and audio-visual materials) and the development of library programs for offenders (such as creative writing groups and seminars, guest speakers, and library orientation).

In addition to collection development needs, *the Nebraska State Penitentiary* librarian cited the need for additional space; the need to restore the second library personnel position; and the need for a library budget.

The Nebraska Center for Women stated that the institution lacked the funds to employ a librarian, and stressed the need for trained library volunteers to assist with library operations.

Youth Facilities

The Youth Development Center in Kearney expressed the need for adding more current materials; magazine subscriptions; and records and cassettes to the collection, in addition to needs for audio-visual equipment.

The Nebraska Center for Children and Youth stated funding was needed for library personnel; collection development (especially young adult paperbacks, and high interest/low vocabulary materials) and audio-visual materials.

Mental Health/Mental Retardation Facilities

Most of the mental health/mental retardation facilities expressed funding needs for collection development and maintenance of library services.

The *Hastings Regional Center* also expressed the need for additional personnel. The librarian reports that patient library hours have been cut in half, and most group programs and ward visits eliminated, since she assumed responsibility for the staff library in addition to the patients' library.

The Norfolk Regional Center expressed the need for clerical assistance in the patients' library, and for collection development, especially for materials to serve younger patients. An additional need expressed by the *Nebraska Psychiatric Institute* was to move the library to a more accessible location, adjacent to the wards. *The Beatrice State Developmental Center* also expressed needs for collection development and expanding services.

State Veterans' Homes

All three veterans' homes expressed the need for funding to develop and expand their collections of large print books. The main facility at Grand Island expressed concern about maintaining two library personnel positions, considered essential by the librarian since most of the residents of that facility are not able to go to the library, and so the library program must go to them.

NATIONAL PATTERNS OF LIBRARY SERVICE

In December, 1981 the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASCLA), a division of the American Library Association, prepared and mailed a questionnaire to institution library consultants in state agencies around the country. The questionnaire was completed and returned by 42 states. Results were distributed in the summer of 1982. The data in this section is taken from that national survey, and pertains to FY 1981.

State library agencies have played an important role in the development of institution library service. State library agencies generally administer Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds; Title IV-A, and later Title I of that Act, have specified that funds be used to improve library services to residents, patients or inmates of state-supported institutions. As previously noted, the Standards for Library Functions at the State Level states that "a clear and continuing official relationship" should exist between the state library agency and state institution libraries. In many states, the state library agency defines service to other state government agencies as one of its primary responsibilities, and staff library service in state institutions is included in this responsibility.

Following the passage of LSCA, Title IV-A in 1966, state library agencies designated one or more employees in the agency to work as institution library consultants. Because of this link with LSCA, institution library consultants have worked primarily in the area of library service to residents, patients or inmates, rather than in library service to staff.

Providing library service in an institution requires special knowledge, skills and abilities. In addition to training in library science, the

institution librarian needs to have knowledge of the institution as a social (and often bureaucratic) organization, and to find ways to work within that organization; and to have knowledge of the characteristics, abilities and needs of the resident population. Many residents of institutions have had little exposure to library service prior to coming to the institution. The task of the librarian, then, is to develop collections, services and programs designed to serve people who are educationally disadvantaged, emotionally ill, physically handicapped, aging, retarded, developmentally disabled, visually impaired or hearing impaired.

Duties of a state agency institutional consultant, then, are varied. They assist in planning, developing and implementing programs; assist libraries in conducting library needs assessments; evaluate specialized materials and assist libraries in developing appropriate collections for their clientele; coordinate and conduct training workshops for library personnel; and consult in all areas of institution library administration. Institutional consultants work as advocates for library development; and assist institutions in such projects as planning space needs for libraries in new or existing facilities. They interpret national standards of service to institutional administrators and staff. They can be the institution librarian's primary link with the library community and facilitate inter-library cooperative arrangements.

The ASCLA survey indicates that many states are still actively involved in providing consultant services to state institutions through a staff member (or members) designated as an institutional consultant. In other states, activity appears to be minimal. There is no apparent correlation between the state's population size (or the number of institutions) and the amount of consultant service offered through the state library agency.

The following chart indicates institutional consultant positions at state library agencies:

STATE LIBRARY AGENCY INSTITUTIONAL CONSULTANTS
December 1981

Institutional Consultant Positions (full-time employees)	Number of states	Regional examples
.80 - 2 FTE	16	Colorado
.50 - .79 FTE	8	Iowa
.30 - .49 FTE	7	Missouri South Dakota
.11 - .29 FTE	0	--
.10 FTE or less	7	Kansas Nebraska
Total number of responses:	38	

LSCA Funding

Along with differences among the states in consultant services provided through the state library agency, allocation of LSCA funds to the institution library program also varied widely. Hawaii led all other states in FY 1981 by allocating 63.9% of its total LSCA, Title I allotment to the institutional program.

For a regional comparison of LSCA funding for institutions, the following chart has been prepared:

Number of state institutions

Colorado	30
Iowa	18
Kansas	17
Missouri	38
Nebraska	17
South Dakota	9

Amount of LSCA allocated to institutional programs
(%age of Title I)

Colorado	$86,000	(10.0%)
Iowa	45,000	(7.5%)
Kansas	39,509	(5.2%)
Missouri	70,000	(5.4%)
Nebraska	14,000	(3.0%)
South Dakota	29,800	(11.5%)

Per capita expenditure from LSCA funds
(using state's average daily resident population)

Colorado	$13.23
Iowa	8.15
Kansas	7.90
Missouri	6.46
Nebraska	3.79
South Dakota	12.85

Other Sources of Funding

In addition to LSCA funds, respondents to the ASCLA survey identified the following funding sources used:

Other Federal Funds

ESEA, Title II, IV-B
NEH program grants
Reading is Fundamental grants

State Funds

State general revenue funds
State aid
State Library budget

Other funds

Inmate welfare funds
Cash donations
Hospital auxiliary funds

Service Delivery Patterns

The ASCLA survey indicates that direct service to residents of institutions may be provided through three methods:

The institution provides library service, and hires its own librarian. In Missouri and Nebraska, for example, all institution libraries have this service pattern.

Service is provided directly from the state library agency. In two states, all direct service to institutions is through the state library agency. A more common pattern is that the state library agency provides direct service to some institutions. In Colorado, for example, all library personnel of adult correctional institutions are employees of the Colorado State Library, not of the institution or the state's Department of Corrections.

Service is provided from public libraries or library systems. In only one state, all direct service to institutions is provided through library systems. A more common configuration is that some institutions in a state are served in this manner. In Illinois, for example, libraries in all adult and juvenile correctional institutions operate as branches of the library system's headquarters, and institution library personnel are employees of the system. This project, "Regional Library System-Based Library Service to Residents of State Correctional Facilities," began in 1972, funded jointly by the Illinois State Library, the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. The project is currently the focus of an intensive evaluative study.

Involvement of Institution Libraries in Inter-library Cooperation Efforts or Networking

Responses from the various states to the ASCLA survey indicate varying degrees of involvement of institution libraries in inter-library cooperative networks in the states. Colorado, for example, reports that over half the

institutions belong to multi-type regional library service systems. Kansas reports very little involvement, though "some public libraries may allow institutions to use inter-library loans through them." Currently, only two Missouri institutions are part of networks. An interesting comment was received from the Illinois State Library. Although correctional institutions are part of the regional system, and correctional libraries operate as branches of the system, the Illinois consultant reports, "Not all state institutions participate in the state library/library system program. Some are operated by the institution. I know very little about them."

CONCLUSIONS

Institution libraries have made significant progress in developing services to residents during the past fifteen years. Ten of the fifteen institutions in this study have created full-time positions for librarians serving residents--up from a total of two institutions in 1967. The most important element for library development--full-time librarians--is in place at most of Nebraska's state institutions.

However, library support staff have not been adequately provided, or provided at all, at most institutions; and the lack of support staff is a serious impediment to achieving the potential of the library program. Most institution libraries are one person operations. Usually, the librarian is responsible for providing a broad range of services, which may include maintaining collections for two distinct clienteles. Inmate or patient assistants are helpful to most institution librarians, but cannot take the place of a stable, trained workforce.

Certain setbacks in service have occurred during recent years. State budget reductions and job freezes have brought about reductions of staff at several institutions. Four libraries have lost a second staff position: either a second library position or the services of an employee with part-time library responsibilities. Inmates at the largest state institution--the Nebraska State Penitentiary--have been without library services since the Penitentiary moved to its new facility last year.

Beginning essentially from "scratch" in the late 1960's, with collections that consisted almost entirely of donated, often inappropriate materials,

institution librarians have concentrated upon developing in-house collections. Donations, however, still comprise a large percentage of the collection of many libraries. Funds have not be available in sufficient amounts to build appropriate collections that approach the requirements of national standards. Resource sharing among institution libraries needs to be developed. Institutions of a common type (regional centers; veterans' homes; adult correctional institutions) could consider cooperative collection development for expensive, reference materials; for specialized areas of the collection; or for audio-visual materials used for library programming.

The changing nature of some institutions, and public policy affecting them, have a direct impact upon the library program. The past decade, for example, has seen the change from large, long-term state hospitals to much smaller, short-term regional centers offering acute care. New programs or directions at an institution--such as establishing a program for adolescents at a facility that once served only adults, or establishing a diagnostic center for juvenile boys at a facility that once served only juvenile girls--also bring with them the need for collections and services geared to the new clientele.

Generally, institution libraries operate without budgets, although many institution librarians prepare budget requests or receive some funding for collection development through institutional funds. Funding for institution libraries remains tenuous and uncertain for a variety of reasons. A major cause is the particular vulnerability of state institutions to funding reductions by the state. As Clara Lucioli has pointed out in her publication, Trend toward partnership: a study of state institution and public library cooperation in Ohio (State Library of Ohio, 1976):

> "State institutions have no supportive constituency, a low priority with the public, and are subject to the debilitating effect of political pressures generated by ignorance and bad publicity. The prevailing attitude of the personnel in state institutions seems to be one of cautious pessimism as the pendulum swings back and forth between apathy and the cry for reform."[1]

Unlike patrons of the public library, residents of state institutions lack political power and the mechanisms to lobby for improved services. Most gains for inmates of correctional institutions during the past decade have been made through successful lawsuits defining their rights.

Another cause of instability of library funding is overcrowding in the institution. Overcrowding of correctional institutions has become a national problem; some 31 states were under court order in 1981 to reduce prison overcrowding. Between April, 1981 and April, 1982, Nebraska's prison population increased 24 percent. (The population of the prison system grew from 1,143 people in August, 1980 to 1,528 people in August, 1982.)[2] With overcrowding, the library is vulnerable in that it is occupying space. In at least one state, it was proposed that the library be converted to a dormitory--a suggestion that, fortunately for library services, was not carried out. Furthermore, with inadequate operating budgets to serve an increased population, funds intended for allocation to the library may be diverted to essential services--food, clothing, medical care, and the like.

The isolation of the institution librarian has often been described, and it is isolation of two kinds: isolation within the institution,

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[1]Lucioli, Trend toward partnership, p. 1.

[2]Lincoln Journal, May 3 and August 21, 1982.

working as the only librarian, and often being part of a larger department that places funding priorities on other programs that employ more staff; and isolation within the library community. A clear public policy needs to be developed to ensure the continuance of library services to residents of institutions. Responsibilities of the individual institutions, the administering governmental departments, and the Nebraska Library Commission, as the state agency with the responsibility of promoting library development, need to be defined. Future funding of institution libraries needs to be discussed and resolved. Without such planning, services may continue to decrease or to be eliminated at some facilities.

In addition, planning for library systems in Nebraska must include the needs of institution libraries. The experience of other states indicates that not all institution libraries in a state participate in multitype library systems. Perhaps the main reason is that the system does not offer services needed by some institution libraries. Of all types of institutions, the adult correctional facility is most likely to participate in library systems. Their libraries come closest to operating as public libraries--with a collection primarily of print materials; and pattern of serving individuals needing print materials. Other institution libraries may use materials in different ways--using audiovisual and other specialized materials, rather than print materials, to enable library programs for groups of residents that support the habilitative or rehabilitative goals of the institution. Although all are state institutions, needs will vary among the different types of facilities. Institution librarians need to identify and specify these needs during the process of systems planning.

APPENDICES

		Page
Appendix A:	Institution Library Self-Evaluation Form	iii
Appendix B:	Institutions Studied	xi
Appendix C:	Profiles of Institution Libraries	xii
Appendix D:	Excerpts from National Standards	xliii
Appendix E:	LSCA Funding 1976-1981	xlvii

INSTITUTION LIBRARY SELF-EVALUATION FORM

_____
Name and location of institution

A. PROFILE OF THE INSTITUTION

1. Purpose of the institution

   ☐ Custodial

   ☐ Habilitative or rehabilitative

   ☐ Educational

   ☐ Other: _____

   _____

2. Size of resident population

   Average length of stay (FY 1981): _____

   Average daily population (FY 1981): _____

   Total number of residents (FY 1981): _____

3. Institutional programs for residents: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION

1. Sex (Total numbers, or percentages)

   _____ Male

   _____ Female

2. Age (Total numbers, or percentages)

   _____ 0-14

   _____ 15-24

   _____ 25-64

   _____ 65 & over

3. Ethnic or racial groups (Total numbers, or percentages)

_____ Native Americans _____ Whites

_____ Orientals _____ Hispanic

_____ Blacks _____ Other

4. Average educational level attained prior to commitment: _____

5. Average reading level attained prior to commitment: _____

C. PROFILE OF THE RESIDENT'S LIBRARY

1. Administration and staffing

a. Full-time staff

Name	Length of time on job	Education
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

b. Part-time staff

Name	Hours per week in library	Other duties in the institution
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

c. Do you use residents as volunteers or staff in the library?

☐ Yes

☐ No

d. Name and title of person the residents' librarian reports to: _____

_____

2. Library Facility

a. Location of residents' library _____

_____

b. Size of residents' library in square feet _____

c. Total hours open to residents per week _____

d. Is the library open to residents in the evening, or on weekends?

☐ Yes

☐ No

e. Is the library used for activities of any other programs or departments?

☐ Yes _____

☐ No

f. How many residents are allowed to use the library at any one time?

_____

g. Residents may visit the library (check categories that apply)

☐ Individually

☐ In classes or groups

☐ Whenever the library is open

☐ With a pass issued by a staff member

☐ Other _____

h. Is shelving adequate?

☐ Yes

☐ No

i. Is library furniture adequate?

☐ Yes

☐ No

3. Funding of residents' library: FY 1981

a. Total annual expenditure $_____

b. Personnel expenditures $_____

c. Library materials expenditures $_____

How much was expended on legal materials? $_____

d. Sources of funds _____

_____

D. LIBRARY SERVICES TO RESIDENTS

1. Do you have book cart service or deposit collections in housing units for residents who are unable to come to the library?

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

   ☐ Not applicable

2. Are reference or information services provided to residents?

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

3. Are interlibrary loan services available to residents?

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

   a. What is the monthly or annual volume of interlibrary loan?

      _____volumes per _____

   b. What libraries fill your interlibrary loan requests? _____

      _____

4. Other statewide library services for residents

   a. Do you borrow films and audiovisual materials through the NLC?

      ☐ Yes

      ☐ No

   b. Do you borrow talking books for blind and physically handicapped residents?

      ☐ Yes

      ☐ No

5. Library programs

   a. Do you develop library-based programs for residents?

      ☐ Yes _____

      ☐ No

b. Do you cooperate with other programs or departments in developing programs?

☐ Yes _____

☐ No

E. RESIDENTS' LIBRARY COLLECTION

1. Statistics

a. Give totals in the columns below. If exact number is not known, please give an approximate number.

Books	_____ volumes
Magazine subscriptions	_____
Newspaper subscriptions	_____
Filmstrips and filmloops	_____
Slides	_____
Records and cassettes	_____
Puzzles, toys, games	_____
Other	_____

_____

b. Approximately what percentage of your book collection consists of paperback books?

_____%

c. Approximately what percentage of your book collection consists of large print books?

_____%

d. Approximately what percentage of your collection is current (ie. titles published within the past five years)

_____%

e. Approximately what percentage of your collection consists of donated or gift materials?

_____%

2. Does the residents' library contain the following types of materials?

Reference and information materials (almanacs, directories, etc.)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Career and job information	☐ Yes	☐ No
Living skills materials	☐ Yes	☐ No
Materials to support educational programs	☐ Yes	☐ No

Information about community resources and programs	☐ Yes	☐ No
Easy reading materials for adults or or juveniles	☐ Yes	☐ No

3. Does the residents' library own, or have easy access to, the following types of audiovisual equipment?

Filmstrip projector	☐ Yes	☐ No
Slide projector	☐	☐
Cassette player	☐	☐
Record player	☐	☐
Listening center, including earphones	☐	☐
Videotape player	☐	☐
16 mm projector	☐	☐
Projection screen	☐	☐

Other: _____

F. LIBRARY SERVICE TO STAFF

If your library provides service to staff members, please describe your service in the space below. Include the needs you perceive in this area of library service.

G. LIBRARY SERVICE NEEDS

Please describe your needs in providing library service to residents, particularly in the following areas:

1. Library personnel
2. Collection development
3. Expanding or maintaining services
4. Funding

APPENDIX B INSTITUTIONS STUDIED

The fifteen state institutions discussed in this report, and their administering agencies, are listed below.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Adult

Diagnostic and Evaluation Center, Lincoln
Lincoln Correctional Center, Lincoln
Nebraska Center for Women, York
Nebraska State Penitentiary, Lincoln

Juvenile

Youth Development Center, Geneva
Youth Development Center, Kearney

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Mental Health

Hastings Regional Center, Hastings
Lincoln Regional Center, Lincoln
Norfolk Regional Center, Norfolk

Mental Retardation

Beatrice State Developmental Center, Beatrice

Veterans' Homes

Nebraska Veterans' Home, Grand Island
Nebraska Veterans' Home Annex, Norfolk
Western Nebraska Veterans' Home, Scottsbluff

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Nebraska Center for Children and Youth

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER

Nebraska Psychiatric Institute, Omaha

DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CENTER

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult male correctional facility
All males entering the state correctional system begin their sentences here

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	36 days
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	150
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	1,073
Age ranges: 18-24 years		51%
25-64 years		48%
65 and over		1%

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 150 sq. ft.
Open 40 hours per week with library staff present. Not open evenings or weekends.
(Separate law library: 600 sq. ft.)

III. LIBRARY STAFF

The library is under the direction of a Librarian II, who is also the department's Coordinator of Library Services for the adult facilities. The librarian has administrative responsibility for the law library and staff library collections.
The librarian is assisted by offender library aides.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $3,381.91 (includes a $1,000 LSCA grant; does not include expenditures for legal materials)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan for residents:		7 volumes per month
Film/AV loans through NLC	:	33 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82

VI. EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS

Bibliotherapy programs; music programs.

DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CENTER LIBRARY

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	STANDARDS CALL FOR:*	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	12,000 well-selected titles	*1,800 volumes* *Approximately 85% of the collection is current.* *Approximately 60% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	60-80 titles with multiple copies as needed	*12 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	Minimum of 20 titles	*2 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	Minimum of 300 titles	*-0-*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	Minimum of 300 titles	*120 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	Games, puzzles, kits, art objects, comic books, etc.	*10 puzzles and games* *20 video cassettes*

STAFF LIBRARY

A collection of about 250 volumes is located in the facility's conference room.

*ACA/ALA Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, 1981.

LINCOLN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult male correctional facility

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	20 months
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	300
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	635
Age range: Under 21 years		36%
21-24 years		48%
25-59 years		16%

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library of 2,000 sq. ft. also includes a law library.
Open 21.5 hours per week with library staff present, including evenings and weekends.
The library is also used for educational classes and testing.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Two full-time employees work in the library, one classified as a Librarian I, and the other classified as a Library Technician. They are assisted by offender library aides.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $2,200 (includes $1,000 LSCA grant; does not include expenditures for legal materials)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan for residents:	62 volumes per month
Film/AV loans through NLC :	5 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82

LINCOLN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	STANDARDS CALL FOR:*	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	12,000 well-selected titles	*10,000 volumes Approximately 20% of the collection is current. Approximately 30% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	60-80 titles with multiple copies as needed	*26 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	Minimum of 20 titles	*3 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	Minimum of 300 titles	*-0-*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	Minimum of 300 titles	*465 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	Games, puzzles, kits, art objects, comic books, etc.	*20 puzzles, games, etc.*

STAFF LIBRARY

A small collection of staff library materials is maintained by an Administrative Assistant. Staff also have access to the library of the Staff Training Academy.

*ACA/ALA Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, 1981.

NEBRASKA CENTER FOR WOMEN, YORK

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult female correctional facility

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	16 - 20 months
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	45.4
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	56
Age range: 16-24 years		45%
25-64 years		55%

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 483 sq. ft.
Open 12 to 18 hours per week with offender library staff present. Open evenings and weekends.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

The Educational/Vocational Coordinator is responsible for library operations. Offenders work as library aides.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $1,098 (Institution budget)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan for residents:	5 volumes per month
Film/AV loans through NLC :	96 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82

NEBRASKA CENTER FOR WOMEN

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	STANDARDS CALL FOR:*	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	12,000 well-selected titles	*2,500 volumes Approximately 60% of the collection is current. Approximately 55% is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	60-80 titles with multiple copies as needed	*11 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	Minimum of 20 titles	*3 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	Minimum of 300 titles	*30 items*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	Minimum of 300 titles	*71 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	Games, puzzles, kits, art objects, comic books, etc.	*-0-*

STAFF LIBRARY

A collection of 256 volumes is located in a room separate from the residents' library. Services are provided by the Staff Training Officer.

*ACA/ALA Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, 1981.

NEBRASKA STATE PENITENTIARY, LINCOLN

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult male correctional facility

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	3 years
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	750
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	800
Age ranges: Under 24		35%
25-64 years		60%
65 and over		5%

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

T-Dorm Library: 816 sq. ft.
Located in Trusties' Dormitory.
Open 56 hours per week, including evenings and weekends, with offender library staff present.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Library services are under the direction of a Librarian I, who trains offender library assistants.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURE

FY 1981: $2,754.30 (includes $1,500 LSCA grant, does not include expenditures for legal materials)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan, *FY 1981:* 160 v. per month

NEBRASKA STATE PENITENTIARY[1]

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	STANDARDS CALL FOR:[2]	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	12,000 well-selected titles	*10,000 volumes - Pen* *7,000 volumes - T-Dorm* *Approximately 65% of the collection is current.* *Approximately 50% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	60-80 titles with multiple copies as needed	*25 subscriptions - Pen* *25 subscriptions - T-Dorm*
NEWSPAPERS	Minimum of 20 titles	*5 subscriptions - Pen* *5 subscriptions - T-Dorm*
FILMSTRIPS	Minimum of 370 titles	*12 titles - Pen* *12 titles - T-Dorm*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	Minimum of 370 titles	*792 items - Pen* *792 items - T-Dorm*
OTHER MATERIALS	Games, puzzles, kits, art objects, comic books, etc.	*20 puzzles and games - Pen*

STAFF LIBRARY

The Nebraska State Penitentiary has no staff library. Staff members have access to a collection of 826 book titles; 12 periodical titles; and 40 audio-visual items at the library of the Department of Correctional Services Staff Training Academy in Lincoln.

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[1]Library services are divided into two areas: the Trusties' Dormitory; and the Penitentiary itself. To meet national standards, both libraries should meet the collection criteria in Column 1.

[2]ACA/ALA Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, 1981.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER, GENEVA

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Juvenile correctional facility
Female commitments. Juvenile boys are sent here for 30 day evaluations before commitment

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	9½ months (commitments)
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	47.5
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	320
Age ranges: 12-14 years		25%
15-18 years		75%

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 1,160 sq. ft.
Library is located in the school study hall.
Open 15 hours per week with library staff present.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Home Economics teacher divides her time between classroom teaching and library duties.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $723.55 (Institution funds)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

No bookmobile or interlibrary loan services for residents.
Film/AV loans through NLC: 10 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER, GENEVA

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	STANDARDS CALL FOR:*	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	4,000 well-selected titles	*5,000 volumes* *Approximately 5% of the collection is current.* *Approximately 2% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	40-80 titles; multiple copies as needed	*25 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	10 titles	*1 subscription*
FILMSTRIPS	470 titles	*769 items*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	Minimum of 285 titles	*143 items*
8 MM & SUPER 8	142 titles	*-0-*
OTHER MATERIALS	Games, puzzles, kits, art objects, comic books, etc.	*-0-* *150 slides*

STAFF LIBRARY

A small collection of pamphlets and about 50 volumes is located in the lobby of the School/Administration Building.

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*ACA/ALA Library Standards for Juvenile Correctional Institutions, 1975.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER, KEARNEY

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Juvenile correctional facility for boys

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	8 months, 7 days
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	150
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	226

Age range: 13-18 years

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 2,376 sq. ft.
Open 40 hours per week with library staff present
Not open evenings or weekends

III. LIBRARY STAFF

One full-time Media Specialist is assisted by a full-time Library Technician.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $1,500 - $1,900 (includes $1,000 LSCA grant)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Kearney Public Library bookmobile visits twice a month. Residents borrow approximately 200 books per month from the bookmobile.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER, KEARNEY

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	STANDARDS CALL FOR:*	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	5,400 well-selected volumes	*8,400 volumes Approximately 8% of the collection is current. Approximately 1% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	40-80 titles; multiple copies as needed	*25 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	10 titles	*4 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	2,700 titles	*720 items*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	Minimum of 1,620 titles	*180 items*
8 MM & SUPER 8	810 titles	*-0-*
OTHER MATERIALS	Games, puzzles, kits, art objects, comic books, etc.	*12 puzzles, games, etc. 18 slides*

STAFF LIBRARY

A small collection of about 50 volumes is located in a room separate from the residents' library.

*ACA/ALA Library Standards for Juvenile Correctional Institutions, 1975.

HASTINGS REGIONAL CENTER

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult and juvenile mental health facility
167 males; 105 females
Average length of stay *FY 1981:* not available
Average daily population *FY 1981:* 270
Total resident population *FY 1981:* 272
Age range: 17-65 and over
(age breakdown not available)

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 1,112 sq. ft.
Open 20 hours per week with library staff present.
Not open evenings or weekends.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Librarian I directs the library program, dividing time equally between resident and staff libraries.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $2,783 (includes $1,000 LSCA grant)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan for residents: 10-20 volumes per year
Film loans through NLC : 7 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82

HASTINGS REGIONAL CENTER

PATIENTS' LIBRARY	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	*5,000 volumes Approximately 50% of the collection is current. Approximately 6% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	*18 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	*32 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	*50 items*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	*700 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	*2 puzzles, games*

STAFF LIBRARY

Located in a separate building from the patients' library, the staff collection consists of approximately 3,000 volumes and 90 periodical titles. In FY 1981, $4,190.00 was spent on staff library materials.

LINCOLN REGIONAL CENTER

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult and juvenile mental health facility
80% male; 20% female

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	95 days
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	242
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	995
Age ranges: 0-14 years		5%
15-24 years		33%
25-64 years		58%
65 and over		27%

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 476 sq. ft.
Open 40 hours per week with library staff present.
Not open evenings or weekends.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Librarian I directs the library program, dividing time equally between resident and staff libraries.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $1,590.22 (received $1,000 LSCA grant)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan for residents:	4 volumes per month
Film/AV loans through NLC :	27 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82

LINCOLN REGIONAL CENTER

PATIENTS' LIBRARY	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	*Approximately 7,500 volumes Approximately 33% of the collection is current. Approximately 40% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	*23 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	*2 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	*-0-*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	*93 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	*10 boxes of slides*

STAFF LIBRARY

A staff collection of approximately 550-600 volumes is located in the same room (though separated) as the patients' library.

NORFOLK REGIONAL CENTER

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult mental health facility
228 males; 175 females

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	180 days
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	122
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	403
Age range: 17-24 years		84
25-35 years		112
36-65 years		155
65 and over		52

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 648 sq. ft.
Open 40 hours per week with library staff present.
Open evenings and weekends.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Librarian I directs the library program, dividing time equally between resident and staff libraries. The librarian is assisted by residents participating in the work therapy program. Currently, patients work 25 hours per week in the library.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $2,246 (includes $1,000 LSCA grant)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan for residents: 2-3 volumes per month
Film loans through NLC : 172 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82

VI. EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS

Creative writing and poetry programs; listening programs; film programs; music programs; and remotivational programs.

NORFOLK REGIONAL CENTER

PATIENTS' LIBRARY	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	*3,000 volumes* *Approximately 3% of the collection is current.* *Approximately 5% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	*15 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	*4 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	*200 items*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	*75 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	*15 puzzles and games;* *700 slides*

STAFF LIBRARY

A collection of about 1,800 volumes is located in a room adjacent to the patients' library.

BEATRICE STATE DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Facility for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
57% males; 43% females

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	long term
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	608
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	632
Age ranges: 0-14 years		8%
15-24 years		30%
25-64 years		60%
65 and over		2%

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 645 sq. ft.
Open 40 hours per week with library staff present.
Not open evenings or weekends.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Librarian Training Officer I directs the library program.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: approximately $1,600 (includes $1,500 LSCA grant)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan for residents:	15 transactions per month
Film/AV loans through NLC :	243 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82

BEATRICE STATE DEVELOPMENT CENTER

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	STANDARDS CALL FOR:*	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	3,040 well-selected titles	*600 volumes* *Approximately 35% of the collection is current.* *Approximately 35% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	25-30 titles; multiple copies as needed	*6 titles*
FILMSTRIPS	608 titles; multiple copies as needed	*150 items*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	1216 titles; multiple copies as needed	*200 items*
TOYS, GAMES, PUZZLES	1216 items	*100 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	Kits, art objects, comic books, rhythm instruments, realia, etc.	*20 slides*

STAFF LIBRARY

A collection of 1,050 volumes is located in a room separate from the residents' library. In FY 1981, the staff library received a $4,000 grant from the Southeast Nebraska Health Sciences Library Consortium.

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*ALA Standards for Libraries at Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, 1981.

NEBRASKA VETERANS' HOME, GRAND ISLAND

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult health care facility
279 males; 74 females

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	3 years, 9 months
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	353
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	353
Age range: 25-64 years		79
65 and over		274

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 1,500 sq. ft.
Open 40 hours per week with library staff present.
Not open evenings or weekends; but deposit collections are available.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Librarian I directs the library program, assisted by a full-time Library Assistant.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $1,673.65 (received $1,000 LSCA grant)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan for residents	:	120 volumes per month
Films/AV loans through NLC	:	144 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82
Bookmobile service	:	one to two visits per month

VI. EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS

Reading Club; film programs.

NEBRASKA VETERANS' HOME, GRAND ISLAND

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	*14,196 volumes* *Approximately 1% of the collection is current.* *Approximately 50% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	*20 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	*15 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	*25 sets*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	*743 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	*75 puzzles and games;* *25 sets of slides*

STAFF LIBRARY

A collection of about 100 volumes (medical books and periodicals) is located in a room separate from the residents' library.

NEBRASKA VETERANS HOME ANNEX, NORFOLK

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult health care facility
140 males; 10 females

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	mostly permanent
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	135-150
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	150
Age range: 38-64 years		52
65 and over		98

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 414 sq. ft.
Open 40 hours per week with library staff present.
Open evenings and weekends.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Two part-time employees direct the library program: an occupational therapist supervisor and an occupational therapist assistant.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $1,000 ($1,000 LSCA grant)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan for residents: 6 volumes per month

NEBRASKA VETERANS' HOME ANNEX, NORFOLK

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	*1,560 volumes* *Approximately 30% of the collection is current.* *Approximately 10% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	*2 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	*2 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	*-0-*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	*48 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	*40 puzzles and games*

STAFF LIBRARY

The Nebraska Veterans' Home Annex has no staff library.

WESTERN NEBRASKA VETERANS' HOME - SCOTTSBLUFF

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult health care facility
70% male; 30% female

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	2.4 years
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	90
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	90
Age range: 50-64 years		5%
65 and over		95%

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 256 sq. ft.
Open 10 hours per week with library staff present. Library located in an open area; always accessible.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Recreation Coordinator directs the library program, assisted by volunteer resident.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $1,000 ($1,000 LSCA grant)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Film loans through NLC: 115 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82

WESTERN NEBRASKA VETERANS' HOME

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	*800 volumes* *Approximately 5% of the collection is current.* *Approximately 90% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	*3 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	*5 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	*2 titles*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	*20 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	*100 puzzles and games; 2 sets of slides; 0 media kits*

STAFF LIBRARY

The Western Nebraska Veterans' Home has no staff library.

NEBRASKA CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Juvenile custodial care facility
70% male; 30% female

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	6 months
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	70
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	160
Age ranges: 9-14 years		50%
15-20 years		50%

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 250 sq. ft.
Open 10 hours per week with library staff present.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Teacher directs the library program

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: received $1,000 LSCA grant

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

No interlibrary loan, bookmobile or film/AV loans

NEBRASKA CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

RESIDENTS' LIBRARY	*INSTITUTION HAS:*
BOOKS	*2,100 volumes* *Approximately 20% of the collection is current.* *Approximately 1% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	*12 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	*1 subscription*
FILMSTRIPS	*750 items*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	*170 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	*20 puzzles and games;* *6 slides*

STAFF LIBRARY

A small collection of about 75 volumes is located in a room separate from the residents' library.

NEBRASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION

Adult and juvenile mental health facility
115 males; 112 females

Average length of stay	*FY 1981:*	38 days
Average daily population	*FY 1981:*	61.2
Total resident population	*FY 1981:*	705
Age range: 0-14 years		10%
15-24 years		33%
25-64 years		48%
65 and over		7%

II. LIBRARY FACILITY

Residents' library: 249.5 sq. ft.
Open 20 hours per week with library staff present.
Depending upon volunteers, library is open evenings and weekends.

III. LIBRARY STAFF

Librarian-Manager directs the library program, dividing time equally between resident and staff libraries. The librarian is assisted by resident volunteers working variable hours.

IV. MATERIALS EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENTS' LIBRARY

FY 1981: $2,019 (includes $1,000 LSCA grant)

V. USE OF COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

Interlibrary loan for residents: less than 10 per year
Film loans through NLC : 40 loans, 4/1/81 - 3/31/82

VI. EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS

Bibliotherapy

NEBRASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

PATIENTS' LIBRARY	*INSTITUTE HAS:*
BOOKS	*1,528 volumes* *Approximately 80% of the collection is current.* *Approximately 5% of the collection is donated or gift materials.*
MAGAZINES	*49 subscriptions*
NEWSPAPERS	*13 subscriptions*
FILMSTRIPS	*-0-*
CASSETTE & DISC RECORDINGS	*170 items*
OTHER MATERIALS	*165 puzzles and games*

STAFF LIBRARY

A collection of approximately 7,500 volumes is located in a room separate from the patients' library.

APPENDIX D

EXCERPTS FROM NATIONAL STANDARDS

ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS:*

2.3 *The materials in the adult correctional institution library shall be selected to meet the educational, informational, legal, cultural, recreational, and self-actualizing needs of its users.*

2.3.4 These materials should include print and non-print items of interest to the users.

2.3.4.1 Materials shall be provided in the following quantities based on a resident population of 300. Items in heavy demand shall be provided in multiple copies.

Books: The collection shall be no less than 12,000 well-selected titles or 5 titles per resident, whichever is greater.

Magazines: 60-80 titles with multiple copies as needed; thereafter, 1 title per 16 residents.

Newspapers: Subscriptions to the local newspapers, all major state newspapers, and a national newspaper with multiple copies as needed. Minimum of 20 titles.

Filmstrips: A minimum of 1 title per resident up to 300 titles; thereafter, 1 title per 4 residents.

16mm Films: Films should be acquired through an inter-library loan agreement with a cooperative film library program or some other lending source.

Cassette & Disc Recordings: A minimum of 1 title per resident, up to 300 titles; thereafter, 1 title per 4 residents.

Vertical File Materials: Materials sufficient to meet the needs and interests of the residents, including clippings, articles, pamphlets, pictures, etc.

Other Materials: Games, puzzles, kits, art objects, comic books, ephemera, realia, etc.

*American Correctional Association/American Library Association (ASCLA) Joint Committee on Institution Libraries. Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, 1981.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS:*

2.3 *The materials in the juvenile correctional institution library shall be selected to meet educational, informational, recreational, and self-developmental needs of its users.*

2.3.3.1 They shall be provided in the following quantities, based on a resident population of 100.

Books: The collection shall contain no less than 4,000 well-selected titles, or 20 volumes per resident, whichever is greater.

Magazines: 40-80 titles with multiple copies as needed.

Newspapers: 10 titles, including one local, one state, and one national.

Vertical File Materials: Materials sufficient to meet the needs and interests of the residents--clippings, articles, pamphlets, pictures, etc.

Filmstrips: 10 titles per resident.

8mm & Super 8: 3 titles per resident.

16mm: Access to at least 1,000 titles of both educational and general interest films.

Cassette & Disc Recordings: 6-10 titles per resident.

Other materials: Games, puzzles, kits, art objects, realia, comic books, modeling clay, crayons, etc.

*American Correctional Association/American Library Association (HRLSD) Joint Committee on Institution Libraries. Library Standards for Juvenile Correctional Institutions, 1975.

HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS:

National standards for library services in health care institutions, last developed in 1970, are in the process of revision. The following state standards are included for purposes of comparison:

Missouri Standards for Library Services to the Mentally Ill (1981):

6.1 The materials in the clients' library at facilities for the mentally ill shall be selected by the librarian to meet the educational, informational, recreational and self-developmental needs of its users.

6.1.4 Minimum quantities of materials shall be as follows:

Books - The collection shall contain no less than 5,000 well selected titles, or 20 titles per resident, whichever is greater.

Magazines - Subscriptions to a minimum of 25-30 titles for the library. In addition, the facility has the responsibility of providing 5 additional subscriptions to each closed ward with additional subscriptions provided to other areas of the facility as appropriate.

Newspapers - Subscriptions for the library to as many local newspapers as possible from the facility's catchment area, at least two major state newspapers, and a national newspaper (e.g., Christian Science Monitor or New York Times). The facility shall also provide appropriate local newspapers and at least one national or major state newspaper to closed wards with additional subscriptions provided to other areas of the facility as appropriate.

Vertical File Materials - Materials sufficient to meet the needs and interests of users--clippings, articles, pamphlets, pictures, etc.

Filmstrips - No fewer than 300 titles or 1 title per user, whichever is greater. Five percent to 10% of the collection should be replaced on an annual basis.

8mm and 16mm Films - Access to at least 1,000 titles of both educational and general interest.

Cassette and Disc Recordings - No fewer than 500 titles or 2 titles per user, whichever is greater. Five percent to 10% of the collection should be replaced on an annual basis.

Video Tapes - Access to at least 200 titles.

Other Materials - Items such as kits, models, puzzles, games, toys, maps, globes, art objects, realia, comic books, etc. shall be provided in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of users.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED:*

4. *The library shall have written criteria for the selection of materials.*

4.3 The materials for residents shall be in formats which best meet the needs of the residents with special attention given to materials (1) which do not demand high reading skills, such as picture books and multisensory books, and (2) which are accessible notwithstanding any physical handicaps. The materials should include print, audio-visuals, realia, and other items of interest to the residents.

4.3.1 Materials for residents shall be provided in the following quantities:

Books: No fewer than 2,500 well-selected titles or 5 titles per resident, whichever is greater.

Magazines: No fewer than 25-30 titles with multiple copies as needed.

Video tapes: Access to commercially and locally produced items.

Vertical file materials: Materials sufficient to meet the needs and interest of the residents (e.g., clippings, articles, pictures, posters, pamphlets).

Filmstrips: No fewer than 500 titles or 1 title per resident with multiple copies as needed.

8mm and super 8mm films: No fewer than 100 titles.

16mm films: Access to at least 1,000 titles, both educational and recreational.

Cassette and disc recordings: No fewer than 500 titles or 2 per resident with multiple copies as needed.

Toys: 2 items per resident, including games and puzzles.

Other materials: Items such as kits, art objects, crayons, rhythm instruments, comic books, realia.

*American Library Association (ASCLA). Standards for Libraries at Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, 1981.

APPENDIX E

LSCA GRANTS TO INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Nebraska State Penitentiary	$ 2,400.00	$ 2,350.00	$ 1,922.00		$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00
Lincoln Correctional Center	1,110.00	1,415.00	1,220.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Diagnostic & Evaluation Center	- Opened in 1979 -				1,000.00	1,000.00
Nebraska Center for Women	1,000.00	1,150.00	896.00		-0-	1,000.00
Youth Development Center - Kearney	IG 1,545.00* 900.00	IG 1,960.00 1,150.00	1,004.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Youth Development Center-Geneva	700.00	750.00	842.00		-0-	1,000.00
Hastings Regional Center	1,564.00	1,181.00	1,112.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Lincoln Regional Center	1,100.00	1,150.00	1,112.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Norfolk Regional Center	1,100.00	IG 500.00* 1,150.00	1,058.00	NO GRANTS	1,000.00	1,000.00
Beatrice State Developmental Center	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,921.00		1,500.00	1,000.00
Nebraska Veterans' Home - Grand Island	1,322.00	IG 1,327.10* 1,281.50	1,327.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Nebraska Veterans' Home Annex-Norfolk	1,100.00	1,150.00	1,003.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Western Nebraska Veterans' Home	700.00	1,050.00	895.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Nebraska Center for Children & Youth	900.00	950.00	895.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Nebraska Psychiatric Institute	400.00	850.00	895.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Nebraska School for the Deaf	IG 2,148.33* 1,000.00	-0-	1,057.00		-0-	1,000.00
Nebraska School for the Visually Handicapped	800.00	850.00	841.00		-0-	1,000.00
Thomas Fitzgerald Veterans' Home	- Opened in 1981 -					1,000.00
TOTALS:	$20,889.00	$21,314.00	$18,000.00		$14,000.00	$18,500.00

*IG Indicates additional incentive grant received